BALTIMORE.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1858.

The City Council has under consideration the revised ordinance establishing the police force, and most of the members have something to say regarding the defects of the law and the inefficiency of the men selected to enforce it. It seems to be conceded that, together with many good officers, many bad ones have been appointed, and numerous amendments have been offered, which, the authors of them suppose, will ensure an improvement upon the present state of things—one member believing that a man's character becomes elevated as the permanency of his offiical tenure is assured, proposes to appoint policemen during good behaviour, and as this would bring to a summary close the services of a number of those now in office, the suggestion may be made to work profitably, though not in the way intended.

Another desires to curb their zeal by restricting their enjoyments of such vicious amusements as fires and elections, evidently thinking that by some strange mistake they have assisted in putting out the former, and in aggravating the latter. But the gentlemen of the Council, while thus discussing the police and the ordinance, appear to have overlooked the fact, that no necessary connection exists between the two. A law is one thing, and the execution of it another, and the legislative body that confides powers to a public servant, is in no wise responsible for the indiscretion or bad faith with which they may be exercised. If some men, the annals of whose lives, the criminal calendar alone can furnish, have been enrolled in the police corps, is the ordinance by which that corps was organized to bear all the blame?

Are the defunct councils of a former time to be called to account because lawless and infamous men to-day are clothed with an authority which they created? We think the present Council should be made to bear that portion of the burthen which weighs so heavily on the people to-day. If "notoriously unfit men" have been nominated—who confirmed them? If unblushing criminals have been rewarded—who sanctioned the act? If a long career of vice has led to place and profit—who have lent encouragement to the idle and the vile, by crowning such with success?

We deal in no wholesale condemnations. If it is true that many respectable and honest men may be found in the ranks of the police; it is no less true that some are there who are known to this community only for the frequent outrages which they have perpetrated in its midst. If some upright Councilmen made vigorous protests against their confirmation, yet certain it is that a majority of the thirty members constituting that body, accorded them their approbation.

The community has seen these things, and has been almost silent; yet though it is supine it is not wholly indifferent. It has noted the gradual tendency of municipal affairs from bad to worse. It has known how selfish ends and party purposes have actuated men heretofore, and recognizes the yet more prevailing power of like motives now. If good citizens almost despair of better things, they will still remember those to whom a duty was entrusted only to be left unfulfilled—in whom a confidence was reposed that has been flagrantly violated.

If in point of fact one single man, with whom it was disgraceful to have come to terms, has been duly installed as an officer of this corporation, the principles by which the case should be adjudged need no further comment.

We learn from the New York *Herald* that "Hope Chapel" was "nearly filled" on Monday night by the audience which assembled to listen to the autobiography of Lola Montes, in the form of a lecture from the lips of Lola herself. That "frequent bursts of applause" should have testified to their delight, might naturally be expected from people whose taste could lead them to be present at the entertainment.

Queer things occur in New York—it "hath its bubbles as the water hath"—and we should probably not have singled out the performance in question from the multitude of noticeable things in that city, did we not remember that a few months since audiences assembled and applauded here, and the press commended, while the same notorious personage propounded her flippant views concerning "Gallantry" and "Beauty." Whatever practical experiences she may have gathered during a varied and not praiseworthy life, we fancy they are not of a character to enlighten or refine those who seek instruction from her teachings; and in glancing over the extracts from her dissertations we detect only such feeble thoughts, stale anecdotes, and antiquated jokes, as argue little for the cultivation or good sense of those who found pleasure in her discourses. If we had no other fault to find with these people than that of being too easily amused, it would be scarcely worth while to take them to task; but when we consider the real causes whereby "Hope Chapel" is "nearly filled" with an admiring congregation and approving reporters, they will be found amenable to contemptuous censure. That Lola Montes has flaunted through half the towns between St. Petersburg and San Francisco and rendered herself conspicuous in each by acts from which even bold women would have shrunk abashed—and that she has won an unenviable name, and attained to the title of Countess of Landsfelt, are reasons sufficient for the pruriently curious persons who throng to her levees.

A not over-wise king is reported to have said, two hundred years ago, that "a traveling woman never comes to any good at all," and without committing ourselves to this as a truism, we may cite it as clearly proven in the case in point.

It is a matter of indifference to us whether the redoubtable Countess cowhided a butcher in Munich, or threatened a similar castigation to Mr. Jobson, in New York: nor do we desire, together with the select company in "Hope Chapel," to "learn the story of her loves." It is enough to know that the public has been so busy with her history for these ten years past, that even "injured innocence," in such case, would seek to shun all further comment.

Yet in quiet towns and tumultuous cities the lecture-rooms are opened and the benches filled with enthusiastic crowds assembled to hear a tale, that differs only from those a thousand miserable creatures might relate, in its notoriety and its shamelessness.

The sense of propriety and the pitch of refinement which are evidenced by the success of these prelections in New York, are, we trust, much below the level at which society around us now stands.

ST. VINCENT INFANT ASYLUM FAIR.

The ladies managing the Fair for the benefit of this charitable institution have determined to continue it until Wednesday next. We call the attention of the public to their advertisement in another column, and bespeak for them a continuance of the very liberal patronage they have already received. The institution is for the support of infant paupers, and commends itself to our wealthy citizens as an object worthy of the most generous encouragement.

RUMORED LOSS OF THE BRIG BLOOMER.—St. Johns, N. F., April 7, 1858.—There are rumors here that the brig Bloomer, from Boston on the 1st of March, for Placentia Bay, with Capt. Field, Major Ripley and others interested in the mining operations of the New York and Newfounland Telegraph Company in this Province, has been wrecked; but there is no other foundation for the rumor than the fact that the vessel had not at last accounts arrived at the bay, though considerably overdue.

Halifax, April 8, 1858.—Our latest dates from Sable Island are to the 11th March. The government will send a cutter down in a day or two, and then we shall be able to learn the particulars as to the loss of the brig Bloomer.

A LOST CAPTAIN FOUND.—The New York correspondent of the Boston *Journal* states that some three years ago the report reached New York that the ship Helena was lost. Her commander, Capt. Thompson, had with him his son, and left in New York his wife and several children. His cargo was a load of coolies, and it was believed that the cargo had risen and murdered the crew. The insurance office paid the policy, and an administrator was appointed for the estate. But Mrs. Thompson has had unwavering faith that her husband and son were alive, and would both return. This week a vessel arrived at this port, and states that they passed and hailed a vessel bound for China, which had on board Capt. Thompson and crew of the Helena.

The Waldenses, a clan of French Protestants, settled about a year ago upon a tract of 1,800 acres of beautiful prairie land, in Livingstone county, Illinois, near the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad. A larger delegation of the same people is soon expected from Europe, under the care of a faithful and devoted pastor.

The Bank of the State of Indiana, at Lafayette, is under protest, for refusing to give coin for notes presented for specie.

LATEST NEWS.

TELEGRAMS

RECEIVED AT THE OFFICE OF THE DAILY EXCHANGE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, April 9.—The steamer America from Liverpool, with dates to the 27th ult., arrived here this afternoon. The steamer Anglo-Saxon arrived out on the 25th.

MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday March 27.—Cotton.—Sales of the week 65,000 bales, including 4,500 bales taken on speculation, and 9,500 bales for export. The market opened at an advance of ⅛@¼, but the steamer's news caused a decline of ⅛ on middling qualities. Finer qualities have declined ¼d. on the rates per steamer Persia. Sales on Friday estimated at 7,000 bales, including 1,000 bales for export, and a like amount for speculation. The market closed quiet. Orleans fair 7¾; middling 7; Mobile fair 7 9-16. Stock in port 402,000, including 294,000 bales American Cotton. There is but little inquiry and prices are weak.

BREADSTUFFS.—Flour is dull and prices irregular. Western 21s.@22s.; Ohio, received via northern ports, 23s.@25s.; do., via New Orleans 25s.@26s. 6d. Corn is steady at 33s. 6d.@34s.

PRODUCE.—Sugar is quiet but prices steady. Coffee is dull. Rice is quiet—sales of Carolina at 23s. 9d.@24s. Rosin is steady at 4s. 2d.@4s. 4d. for common, and 5@12s. for medium. Spirits Turpentine dull at 41s. 6d.@42s. Bark is dull—Baltimore 6s. 6d.@8d.

PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet and generally unchanged.

HAVRE MARKET.—Cotton—New Orleans tres ordinaire 104f.

MONEY MARKET.—Consols 97¼@97⅜ for money, and 97⅜@97½ for account.

The Money market is generally unchanged—money is abundant. Bullion in the Bank of England has increased £772,000.

GENERAL NEWS.

Parliament proceedings have been unimportant. The Government has introduced its India bill, the main features of which were like Lord Palmerston's, but the details different.

The appointment of Pelissier as Ambassador to England, was giving general satisfaction.

A telegraphic dispatch from Madrid says that the Government had introduced the project of a law abolishing slavery in the Spanish Territories.

Several changes have been made in the English Diplomatic service.

Mr. Crampton goes to Russia.

The British engineer, Watt, who was imprisoned at Naples, has arrived in England. Parks had been liberated on bail.

In Parliament Mr. Roebuck moved the abolition of the Vice Royalty of Ireland. The previous question was negatived.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent believes that General Pelissier is a warm partizan for the English alliance.

The U. S. frigate Niagara in her passage out, on several occasions ran over 300 miles in 24 hours.

It is reported that Alsop has offered to surrender himself, provided the British Government will be at the cost of his defence.

The British exports for February, show a decrease of more than £2,000,000 compared with last year.

It was supposed that most of the India loan would be taken by joint stock banks. The biddings range from 98 to 100. The supply of money was abundant, and the applications at the bank had not increased on Friday. There was a better demand at 2¼@2½ discount. The terms for long paper advanced to 4 and even 6 per cent.

INDIA.

Accounts from India say that Sir Colin Campbell, with fifteen regiments of European infantry and three regiments of European cavalry, and detachments of two others of native cavalry, with eighty heavy guns and mortars and 63 field pieces, had crossed the Ganges, and the attack on Lucknow was expected to commence February 27th, when Jung Bahadurs and Gen. Frank's forces, 12,000 strong, would reach Lucknow.

A Russian camp of 100,000 men has been formed in Poland, and may be considered as a manifestation against Austria.

Eight hundred Montenegrins had violated Austrian Territory and penetrated Hersegeria. Forty entered Suterma and burned everything.

Turkey refuses to submit to the treaty for the navagation of the Danube.

Several irregular corps were being organized in Bosnia by wealthy Beys.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, April 9.

SENATE.

The Senate was not in session to-day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Lovejoy made an ineffectual effort to introduce a resolution calling on the Secretary of War to inform the House how many army officers are absent from their duties and at the seat of Government, and how many hold civil office by election or otherwise.

Mr. Branch spoke with reference to the reconsideration of the vote by which the deficiency bill was rejected. He hesitated not to declare that the monstrous expenditures of the army had almost reached a point to induce the entire country to see and demand a reform, and he pointed out the way by which this could be effected. He believed as heretofore declared by the House, in the forming a resolution that Utah was in a state of rebellion, and it is now too late and would be unjust to undertake to control the discretion of the President as to the disposal of troops.

Mr. J. Glancey Jones, in reply, said that the Quartermaster-General did not send estimates on his own responsibility, but they were received with the endorsement of the Secretary of War.

Mr. Branch was satisfied with the explanation, and said he was glad to find that no outrage on property had been perpetrated by any bureau officer.

The House refused to recommit the bill to the Committee of ways and Means.

The vote by which the bill was yesterday rejected was then reconsidered.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 111, nays 97.

So the bill was passed.

In consequence of the reported death of Hon. Thos. H. Benton, the House, at half-past 2 o'clock, adjourned. It was previously resolved to adjourn till Monday.

HON. THOS. H. BENTON—PREMATURE ANNOUNCEMENT OF HIS DEATH.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—The announcement in the House this afternoon of the death of Hon. Thos. H. Benton, was premature. He is still alive, though in a sinking condition. Before the members separated, a letter was read dated yesterday, written by Mr. Benton to Messrs. Houston & Jones, of Tennessee, saying, that in the event of his death he expressly desired no notice to be taken, yet there was no will in either House to justify such proceedings, and besides, it was contrary to his convictions many years ago expressed.

FROM UTAH.

ST. JOSEPH, April 8.—An arrival here from Fort Kearney, with dates to the 30th ult., brings later intelligence from Utah. Brigham Young had notified Col. Johnson to leave the Territory by the 10th of March, otherwise he would be annihilated. He had also tendered him sufficient provisions in case of his withdrawal. The parties who brought this intelligence met a supply train of 160 wagons at the Little Blue River. The Indians were peaceable.

FOUNDRY BURNT.

PETERSBURG, April 9.—Tappey's Southern Foundry, at this place was destroyed by fire to-night.—Loss $12,000; partially insured.

WEATHER REPORT.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—Noon.—Wind Southerly, with a clear sky. Thermometer 65 deg. At the Smithsonian Institute this morning at 7 o'clock—Barometer 29.86—Thermometer 49 deg.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 9.—Cotton has advanced ¼@9-16. Sales of 4,500 bales to-day. Flour is heavy. Sales of 7,000 bbls. at $4.25@$4.30 for State; $4.70@$4.85 for Ohio, and $4.50@$4.85 for Southern.—Wheat is firm. Sales of 24,000 bushels at 120 cts. for common Southern white. Corn is dull. Sales of 24,000 bus. at a decline of 1 ct. Yellow 75 cts. Pork is steady.—Mess $17.60@$17.65. Lard closed buoyant at 10¼@10¾ cts. Whiskey is steady at 21½@21¾. Naval stores are steady.

The Omaha *Nebraskian*, of the 24th ult., comes to us in mourning for the death of Hon. T. B. Cuming, Secretary of Nebraska Territory. Mr. Cuming had been ill and confined to his room since the 8th or 9th of December last. His remains were deposited in their final resting place on the afternoon of the 24th, whither they were followed by many hundreds of sad hearts. Minute guns were fired by the Omaha Light Artillery, and the Council Bluffs Guards, with muffled drums, shrouded colors, trailed arms, and heavy hearts, participated in the funeral obsequies.

A sulphur spring has been discovered between Paris and Neuilly, at a spot called Thermes. This word is now found to be an accurate old Roman indication of the thermal sources hidden so long, but well known 1,800 years ago; vestiges of Roman baths and crockery have turned up.

An orderly in the N. C. Arsenal Academy, was suspended on Tuesday for some misdemeanor, upon which eleven others made common cause with him, and the twelve were suspended until the meeting of the Board of Directors in November next. There has been a rebellion among the cadets at the Yorkville Military School.

In Oregon, men get from $40 to $120 per month in lumbering establishments, and from $40 to $50 on farms. Carpenters get from $4 to $6 per day. Flour from $12 to $16 per bbl. Beef from $8 to $15 per 100 lbs. Pork $10 per 100. Potatoes $1.25 per bushel.

There are already several families at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point, and active preparations are being made to receive visitors. The season is expected to commence earlier this summer than usual, and will be the most brilliant for many years.

A Mississippi paper states that a meeting was held at Memphis recently, for the purpose of consultation in regard to the old whig party. An address will soon be issued setting forth the practicability and necessity of reviving that defunct organization.

The new mode of discipline without flogging, is said to be producing a rapidly improved change in the character of seamen in the navy.

Judge Loring, who was recently removed from office by the Governor of Massachusetts, is said to have received the appointment of Sub-Treasurer of Boston.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

CONTINUATION OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST IN RELATION TO THE MURDER OF P. BENJAMIN JONES.—The jury assembled yesterday morning at the middle district station house at 9 o'clock, and afterwards proceeded to a room in the third story of the old City Hall, where the investigation was continued. The Deputy State's Attorney, Fred. Pinkney, Esq., was present, and assisted in the examination of the witnesses.

The first witness called was police officer Lawton; stated that he knew nothing about the transaction; his beat is on the wharf; was on duty the night Jones is said to have disappeared; saw nothing unusual that night; heard no unusual noise; did not hear John Barringer say that he saw three men go down the wharf that night, and only two come back.

John Barringer sworn.—Is a private watchman on the wharf; knows nothing about this case; neither saw nor heard anything unusual, within the last three or four weeks, while on duty; never said he saw three men go down to the wharf, and only two come back, on that night, mysteriously; sees men every night going backward and forward to vessels in the docks.

Jason Stockbridge sworn.—Slight acquaintance with deceased; after his disappearance was one of a committee appointed by Jerusalem Encampment to ascertain, if possible, some information regarding him; committee found that he had been paid a note in January of $1,000 by Mr. Dorbacker; note was at the Fells' Point Savings Institution; had also made a payment to Mr. Rose of about $600, and had some time after this about $200 in Treasury notes; witness, Mr. Brent and David Anderson went to Mr. Coates; Anderson said he received a registered letter some time back for Jones, and said it had Treasury notes in it; Mr. Coates had a note against the Dusenberry estate for $950, which Jones gave to Mrs. Anderson before he disappeared; Mr. Brent showed receipt on the note where he had paid $200 to Jones on the Friday previous to disappearance of deceased; Jones had proved the note before the Orphans' Court; Anderson said this note was given to him to enable him to go to Texas in the fall; deceased said if he could not arrange it so as to get there before the rainy season, he would sell it and would stand the discount; witness also ascertained that deceased, on the Saturday of his disappearance, purchased a breast-pin for $9.50, from Mr. Edward Akers on Charles street, for Anderson's daughter; when he paid for it he drew out a purse which contained a considerable amount of gold; also looked at some watch chains of not much value, saying he did not care to take his large chain, which he wore, to Texas with him, and said he would call on Monday to get one from Akers; also bought a pistol at the same place, for which he paid $14 in gold; the chain which he wore, and which he alluded to, has not been seen since his disappearance; the money Mr. Brent paid him was in notes of Baltimore Banks.

John Coates sworn.—On Friday, March 26th, was called on by David Anderson and a police officer; don't recollect his name; Anderson desired witness to go to his house and make an inventory of effects of deceased; went with them and made inventory. [Mr. Coates here showed the inventory he had made, to the Jury.] Watch of deceased was there; had silk guard to it; there were two trunks, one contained a lot of new clothes, about twenty-five pounds of tobacco; the other various articles of clothing, a watch chain, pocket book, fifty-two dollars in money, a promissory note for $283 from an officer of the United States Army; Anderson handed to witness a note for $950, against the Dusenberry Estate—on one end of this note was a receipt for $200 from Jones to Mr. Brent, and the balance made payable to David Anderson; when witness went to the house formed the opinion that the man had been murdered, and so expressed himself; took this impression from the manner in which he had left everything, all being in great confusion, and also from sudden disappearance of deceased.—Anderson stated the note for $950 was given him, to enable him to go to Texas in the fall; both Anderson and his wife stated that Jones was not well when he left on the night of the 20th, and that he said he would go down Pratt street, and on his return would stop at the Doctor's, meaning Dr. Baltzell.

William Dorbaker, one of the jurors, sworn. Jones was missing on Sunday, 21st, March; on Monday saw Anderson, asked him what he thought about it. Anderson said didn't know; deceased was not in the habit of going out; and went out to get medicine. Witness then related conversations he had with young Anderson and Mathias Rochester; from this, and other things, formed opinion Jones would never come back again: saw David Anderson, told him that he ought to make some stir in this matter, make some exertions to ascertain what was the cause of Jones' disappearance. Anderson replied, it's time enough yet. Monday week following Jones' disappearance, Anderson said he would go and see Mr. Coates. At one time, Anderson said to witness, "the old man has got no relations, no body can touch anything, it all belongs to me, and I've got a note of his on Major Dusenberry's estate, and I don't want you to tell anybody anything about it." Witness asked J. Anderson, if he was there when the old man went out—Jim said yes, and that he asked the old man if he wanted company; Jones said no. Young Anderson remarked to witness once after Jones disappeared, that Mr. Brent needn't think to administer on Jones' effects, that the old man would get every d——d cent, and if witness wanted to borrow anything the old man could lend him four or five thousand. On the evening in question, was at witness' house a little before seven o'clock; had a pistol under his vest; I told him he ought to be ashamed to carry it; he said never mind, I will make good use of it; witness then said young Anderson told him he did not know what time he came home that eight; Mat said me and Jim went home together; Mat appeared to be very uneasy since Jones' disappearance; Mat said he never had conversation with Jones; never saw him before that night, when at supper at Anderson's.—The day the body was found, David Anderson came and told witness about it, and said he had sent Mat. down to see if it was Jones; thought it strange to send Mat who didn't know, and told him so; witness thinks he swore some; asked Anderson why he didn't go himself; said he was busy; Crangle and witness jumped into a wagon; drove down to the wharf and recognized the body; when witness got there, Mat was there; said it wasn't Mr. Jones; Dave then came down, and went to the body, and raised the cloth from his face; witness said "you needn't do that, you can tell him by his boots;" Dave said, "yes, that's him."

Antone Cooper sworn.—Reside 126 Fremont street; keeps a grocery store; sells some whiskey, not less than a pint; Jim Anderson has visited witness' house in the evening fifty or sixty times since the first of February until latter part of March; the last time he was there was the 20th of March, but am not positive; thinks so; will not swear that was the night, he staid after ten o'clock; generally staid that late; talked often to witness about Mr. Jones; said deceased had made all the family presents, and had promised him his when he got to Texas; has not been to witness' house lately; have seen him on the street and conversed with him; have had no conversation with him about this matter; Anderson was in the employ of Mr. Dorbaker until 1st of February; after he was discharged told witness things were knocked in the head, and he was going to Texas with Mr. Jones; appeared to be anxious to go with him.

Thomas Crangle, foreman of the jury, sworn.—First heard of the disappearance of Mr. Jones on Sunday, 21st of March, after dinner. Heard the matter talked over in the neighborhood, and formed an impression that he had been made way with; thought the young men who had been arrested were implicated. Anderson was drunk on Saturday, the 20th, and was drunk until six o'clock, when he went away from the house; (Dorbaker's;) told him not to drink any more; is very disagreeable when drunk, more so than most men; thinks he would do anything bad when drunk; exhibited a large horse pistol that afternoon; and witness tried to get it from him; said he would do no harm; after some persuasion got it from him, handed pistol and a belt to witness; about 6 o'clock came for pistol, insisted on having it; witness gave it to him. On Monday, after Jones' disappearance, thought from actions of Mat and Jim that they knew something about it; told witness' brother-in-law so; thought they knew all about it; saw David Anderson and told him he ought to make some exertion to ferret this matter out; that it became him to make some endeavors to get a clue to the cause of Jones' disappearance, and that he treated the matter indifferently; witness thought it singular that Mat should be boarding at Anderson's house; he did not take boarders, and did not think Mat the right kind of man to board there; on Wednesday or Thursday night, about a week ago, Mat and Jim got into a fight, for what cause witness does not know; Mat beat Jim very badly, bunged his eyes and bruised his face; thought it strange that Anderson should permit a man to stay in his house who had beaten his son so badly, especially as Anderson always took up strongly for his son when in any difficulty; when Anderson came and said Jones was found and that he had sent Mat down, thought strange of it, as he ought to have gone himself.

Wm. Lockhart sworn.—Belonged to Harmony Lodge of Odd Fellows, of which deceased and Anderson were members; last Wednesday night a week Anderson came to a meeting of the Lodge, and related the circumstances of the disappearance of the deceased, and was desirous that the Lodge should appoint a committee, whose duty it should be to investigate the matter, and throw some light upon it if possible; witness was one of said committee.

Jury then adjourned to meet again on Tuesday next at the same place, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Matthias Rochester and James Anderson were committed to jail to await the result of the investigation.

THE BALTIMORE UNITED FIRE DEPARTMENT.—An adjourned meeting of the Standing Committee of the Department was held last evening at the City Hall, Jas. L. McPhail, Esq., in the chair, and Jas. Young, Esq., Secretary.

The object of the meeting was the consideration of charges against the Franklin Fire Company of repeated assaults by its members and adherents upon those of the Columbian Fire Company, as also with violating the regulations of the Department by admitting as members thereof persons of a disorderly character; and with a violation of the laws of the Department by refusing to attend a certain fire.

Wm. H. Slater, of the Columbian, withdrew the last named charge.

The second charge of having obstructed the passage of the Columbian while returning from a fire near the draw bridge, and with firing at them, a pistol ball passing through the clothing of Patrick Hogan, one of their members, was then taken up.

On the part of the prosecution officer Baker testified to being at the fire referred to, when some offensive words were used between the two companies. On the return home, the Franklin being in the lead, a pistol was fired by a party who was with the Franklin suction. He arrested the one he suspected of firing, but could not swear positively to him. Previous to the firing of the pistol a brick was thrown and struck a man with the Columbian. Those with the Franklin were endeavoring to prevent the others from passing, by crossing to and fro with their ropes.

Patrick Hogan testified that he was with the Columbian apparatus, when a pistol was fired, the ball passing through his coat; a second shot was fired when he left the rope; was sure the shot came from the Franklin.

John Smith testified that the Columbian left the fire first, and were passed by the Franklin, who stopped a short distance ahead, and commenced throwing bricks and fired two shots.

Charles Dexter and John George testified to the same facts.

Jacob Barbee, on the part of the defence, testified that he was at the fire, and, in going home, the Columbian started ahead; the Franklin passed them, and soon after a brick was thrown from the Columbian, when two shots were fired, but he could not tell where they were fired from; could not say they were not from the Franklin.

Officer Frazier testified that he was at the fire, and left with the two companies, the Columbia being ahead; the Franklin passed them, and there then appeared to be a disposition to have a difficulty, when he went toward them and heard two shots fired, but could not say where they came from.

Wm. Calder testified that on the way from the fire, the Franklin being ahead, a stone was thrown, and struck one of the Franklin members; heard two shots, but could not tell where from. The stone came from behind him, he being with the Franklin, and was thrown before the shot was fired.

Edward Calder testified in substance to the same as the former witness, and also that the pistols were fired from some fifteen feet in the rear of the Franklin, though he could not say they were not fired by some of the Franklin members.

Edward Calder, Jacob Rupert and Jas. E. Barnes corroborated the evidence of the former witnesses.

The prosecution then called witnesses for the purpose of rebutting the testimony of the defence.

John McClenan, John Jordan and Jos. J. Rutter, all testified that the firing came from directly in the rear of the Franklin suction.

The evidence was here closed, and the evidence was reviewed by Wm. H. Slater, on the part of the Columbian, and W. A. Van Nostrand, on the part of the Franklin, the former urging that the latter had violated the law prohibiting one company from obstructing another, and were subject to a fine of $20; while, on the part of Columbian, he urged that the Franklin should be fined in the sum of $500 for firing at them.

The subject then being submitted to a vote of the committee, by companies, the charge was sustained as follows:

YEAS—Mechanical, Friendship, Independent, New Market, First Baltimore, United, Patapsco, Howard, Pioneer, United States Hose and Monumental, —11.

NAYS—Liberty, Vigilant, Washington, Watchman and Western Hose—5.

The company was then fined in the sum of $20, when the president announced that they would appeal the cause to the Fire Department.

The committee then adjourned until Monday evening next, when the remaining charges will be considered.

BOARD OF REAL ESTATE BROKERS.—A new enterprise among the business men of this city was commenced a few days since by the organization of an association styled "The Board of Real Estate Brokers and Property Agents of the City of Baltimore," the object of which is to facilitate the purchase and sale of real, personal and mixed property, and to regulate the business of real estate brokers. There are a large number of persons engaged in this pursuit, and among them some few who do not perform their duties and redeem their obligations, which has had a tendency to bring the profession into disrepute. The establishment of the Board is to correct the abuses and elevate the business by conducting it in such manner as to place it beyond reproach. For this purpose the members meet daily to confer with each other, and conclude negotiations. Any one engaged in the bnsiness may become a member of the Board on the payment of $100, provided he receives two-thirds of the votes of the Board. William Warfield has been chosen as the President, and Saml. Snowden as Secretary and Treasurer.

THE DIRECT TAX BILL.—The Second Branch of the Council having rejected the amendment of the First Branch, which struck out of the bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, the figures 80 cents on the $100 worth of taxable property and substituted the figures 55½ cents, the bill was referred to a committee of conference of the two branches, who, yesterday, through Mr. Talbott, reported to the First Branch a bill fixing the amount at 60½ cts., which was unanimously adopted.

THE NEW MARINE RAILWAY.—Among the improvements on the south side of the city Basin, is one which has recently attracted considerable attention from the ship owners of our own and the Northern cities. It is the great Marine Railway, constructed by Messrs. Bardy & Bro., at their ship yard, foot of Federal Hill, at a cost of $20,000, said to be the largest of the kind in this country.

This railway is six hundred feet long and rests upon a foundation composed of 350 piles, running from the machine department to the Port Warden's line at a descent of ¾ of an inch to the foot, giving 26 feet of water at the outer end, so that vessels of the largest class and steamboats of the greatest length can be drawn up with perfect ease and safety.

The steamer City of Norfolk, Captain Meritt R. Green, which was taken upon the railway on Saturday last for the purpose of receiving a new propeller and undergoing a thorough painting, was launched yesterday, and will resume her trips between this city and Savannah, commencing to day, there being already a heavy freight in waiting.—The new propeller was made at the establishment of Mr. Chas. Reeder, and being enlarged in size and altered in pitch from the former, it is expected the rate of speed will be thereby increased two miles per hour.

BURGLARY.—The residence of Mr. Benjamin Harrison, No. 113 German street, was entered on Thursday night, by forcing the front window, and robbed of a number of silver spoons.

The house adjoining, occupied by Mr. Charles W. George, was entered the same night and in the same manner, the robbers carrying off all the silver ware they could lay their hands on.

OUTRAGEOUS ASSAULT.—Officer Shanks, of the Southern District Police, yesterday arrested a brute of a fellow named John Warrick, on the charge of knocking down, beating and stamping in the face a woman named Johanna Brown. The accused was taken before Justice Boyd, who committed him for Court

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SALE OF PROPERTY.—Samuel H. Gover, Esq., sold yesterday, on the premises, the lot of ground and improvements situated at the corner of Gough and Chapel streets. The lot fronts 17 feet on Gough street, with a depth of 85 feet, improved by a two story and attic brick dwelling, with brick back building, subject to an annual ground rent of $29.75. Purchased by Mr. A Clark for $1,170.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

FRIDAY, April 9, 1858.

FIRST BRANCH.—Branch met. Present, John T. Ford, Esq., President, and all the members except Mr. Clark.

Mr. Glanville, from the Committee on Claims, reported adverse to the petition of the superintendents of lamps, asking for an increase of salary, upon the ground that the matter did not properly come under the consideration of that committee. He reported a resolution referring it to the Committee on Claims, which was adopted.

The branch then, on motion of Mr. Glanville, resumed the consideration of the ordinance establishing the police, but without concluding the same, it was laid on the table.

Mr. Talbott, from a Committee of Conference upon the subject of levying a direct tax for the current year, reported a bill levying the sum of 60½ cents upon each $100 worth of taxable property within the limits of direct taxation. The ordinance was passed.

The consideration of the police ordinance was then resumed.

Mr. Wood moved to amend by increasing the pay of the superintendents of lamps from the present pay of $4 per week to $6. The motion was lost.

Mr. Glanville moved to make it $5 per week.—Adopted by yeas 14 to nays 5.

Mr. Glanville moved to amend by striking out the section of the ordinance which imposed a fine upon the officers, for violation of the section prohibiting their visiting drinking saloons, &c., upon conviction before a magistrate.

Mr. Beale hoped the motion would prevail, as it was striking at the fundamental principles of our liberties, and contrary to good sense and human reason, to say a man shall not go where he feels disposed to. The courts have decided their wages cannot be attached, and how in the name of God can you collect the fines under such a decision.

Mr. Staylor objected to the striking out, as it was evident to all that officers now neglected their duty and spent much of their time in such places, and there should not only be a provision to punish them, but it should be rigidly enforced.

Mr. Glanville saw no necessity for such a provision, as the citizens can complain to the Mayor or Marshal, who can suspend or remove them.

Mr. Staylor was aware that the ordinance contained such a provision, but claimed that it was useless unless we had a more determined Mayor and Marshal. The latter he regarded as a good officer, in most respects, but his heart is too soft and his sympathies too excitable to enforce such a provision against his officers, as he believed him a man who would rather remove himself than his subordinates.

The motion prevailed by a large vote.

The Second Branch submitted a message proposing that when the Council adjourn it stand adjourned until Monday afternoon next. Adopted by yeas 18, nays 1—Mr. Hamilton.

The President submitted a communication from the Standing Committee of the Fire Department, asking permission of the Branch to use the room of the Branch for the purpose of holding their meetings in.

Mr. Bandel offered a resolution to comply with the request, which was decided in the negative, and the communication referred to the Committee on Fire Companies. Adjourned.

SECOND BRANCH.—The Branch met pursuant to adjournment. John B. Seidenstricker, Esq., President, in the chair, and all the members present, except Messrs. Kirk and Sullivan.

The President laid before the Branch a communication from the City Collector, containing a list of the tax payers in the city of Baltimore, whose property is assessed at an amount exceeding thirty thousand dollars.

Mr. Herring called up the resolution in favor of an extra appropriation to the judges and clerks of the late State election. The resolution was adopted by a vote of 5 yeas to 3 nays, and was decided without debate. In casting his vote, Mr. Gordon, (who had previously remarked that he did not consider that the judges had performed their duty,) exclaimed emphatically "No, Sir! *No, Sir!!* No, SIR!!!"

Mr. Bierbower called up the ordinance to provide for the condemnation and opening of MacCabe street, which was passed.

An ordinance to change the grade of Saratoga street at its intersection with Republican street, was received from the First Branch and laid on the table.

A resolution authorizing the City Counsellor to prosecute an appeal in an action brought against the Port Warden, was received from the First Branch and laid on the table.

An ordinance providing for the levying of a direct tax for the year 1858, at 60½ cents on the $100, was received from the First Branch and laid on the table.

Mr. Simms called up the revised ordinance relating to the public schools in the city of Baltimore, which was read and passed.

Mr. Herring called up the revised ordinance to license and regulate theatrical and other exhibitions in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Bierbower submitted an amendment to reduce the license on theatres from one dollar per night to one hundred dollars per year, and to increase the license on temporary exhibitions and performances, which was lost by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Horney, Herring, Gordon and Bierbower—4.

NAYS—Messrs. President, Hintze, Kelso and Simms—4.

Mr. Bierbower made a brief speech in advocacy of his amendment, before the vote was taken, and contended that places of amusement were essential to the business interests and morals of the community; that the manager of the theatre had done a great deal to improve morals by purifying the presentation of the drama in this city, and that it was the duty of the city to foster and encourage him.

After the amendment had been rejected, he remarked that the manager, Mr. Ford, had refused to rent the bars of the theatre for three thousand dollars; that he had made sacrifices for the good of the community that no other man would make, and he would do anything in his power to serve him. He had always been a theatre-goer, and always paid until he became well acquainted with the manager, at whose instance he was placed on the free list. He thought the sneers that were made, because he thought proper to suggest the amendment, were contemptible, and considered himself as good as the gentleman who made them.

Mr. Simms had opposed the amendment because he thought the present license was very small, and in doing so but expressed his views and voted his sentiments. He did not know who the gentleman was rapping at.

The ordinance, after amendments were added to regulate the license of concerts, was passed.

The revised ordinance to appoint a Water Board and provide for an increased supply of water from Jones' Falls, was called up by Mr. Simms, and passed.

Adjourned until Monday afternoon.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—Before Hon. Wm. Fell Giles, Judge. The following business was transacted in this Court yesterday:

Hezekiah Crout *vs.* The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore. An action to recover damages for an alleged infringement of a patent. Verdict for the plaintiff for $2,050 damages. B. C. Barroll and W. M. Addison for plaintiff; G. L. Dulany for defendant.

Wm. L. McAfee and Wm. H. Russell *vs.* William D. Cromwell and others. In this case the plaintiffs, who are residents of Wheeling, Va., wrote to A. C. Hall, agent of the defendants, desiring him to insure certain soda ash, which was being transported from New York by their line of steamers, which request, it is alleged, A. C. Hall promised to attend to. The ash was not insured, and was damaged by ice in the Chesapeake Bay. The defence is that Hall, as agent for the defendants, had no authority to insure. On trial. H. L. Bond and W. A. Talbott for plaintiffs; R. S. Mathews for defendants.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Before Hon. Z. Collins Lee, Judge. The following business was transacted yesterday:

William and James McGowen *vs.* The Baltimore Fire Insurance Company. An action to recover on an insurance policy. On trial. R. J. Brent and Israel for plaintiff; Schley and R. Johnson, Sr., for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—Before Hon. Wm. L. Marshall, Judge. The following business was transacted yesterday:

Thomas Schaeffer *vs.* James M. Brown. An action to recover the value of a horse sold by the plaintiffs to the defendant, and for which the defendant passed to the plaintiff a promissory note, which afterwards turned out to be worthless. The jury being unable to agree were discharged from the further consideration of the case. This is the second time this matter has been submitted to a jury, with the same result on each occasion. Carter for plaintiff; Carson for defendant.

The First Independent Church of Baltimore *vs.* Robert Howard. An action to recover expenses incurred in the paving of Belair avenue. Jury out at the adjournment of the Court. Brown and Brune for plaintiffs; Malcolm and A. M. Brown for defendant.

Lewis Blundell *vs.* William Blundell. An action to recover on a promissory note. Judgment of *non pros.*

CIRCUIT COURT FOR BALTIMORE CITY.—There was no business transacted in this Court yesterday.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED